

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate temperature; moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 92; lowest, 73.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# LASSIGNY REPORTED CAPTURED BY FRENCH; RIBECOURT FALLS; NOYON IS THREATENED; ENEMY IS FORCED BACK IN ARRAS REGION

## GALE IN RIVER FORCES CRUISER ON THE ROCKS

Hurricane Sweeps Hudson and Hits Riverside Drive Apartments.

BIG HOUSE UNROOFED

Tons of Debris Blown High in Air and Crash to Teps of Buildings.

PARK TREES UPROOTED

Windows Forced In, Chimneys Knocked Down, but No Injuries Are Reported.

Driving out of the New Jersey hills with cyclonic force an eighty mile an hour gale fell down to the surface of the Hudson River late yesterday afternoon and gripping a French cruiser as in a vice pulled her up on the rocks below Grant's Tomb before even the ship's engines could be set in motion. Further down the river the wind embraced an Argentine battleship as she swung at anchor and tore her loose. The battleship, however, sat lower in the water than the Frenchman and her crew regained control of the big vessel just as she was nosing about for a respite place among the rocks.

Up over the steep slopes of Riverside Drive swept the hurricane, its center of greatest velocity striking full against the Riverside Drive wall of the big seven story granite structure called the Chatterbox Apartments, 214 to 217 Riverside Drive. A heavy metal cornice lapped over the top of the building and the wind got under it and lifted it upward.

Roof Blown High in Air.  
A moment later a section of the Chatterbox roof that measured 100 by 100 feet had been blown loose, blown high in the air and fell with the roar of a great explosion on the roof of the St. Louis Apartments, a six story building at 219 West Ninety-fourth street, and on the roof of another apartment building at 321 West Ninety-fourth street.

For the moment panic spread among the tenants of all three of those buildings and others along Riverside Drive and the side streets in the path of the gale. In those structures windows were blown in the faces of men, women and children who were standing outside across the Hudson at the spectacular approach of the most wonderful storm they ever had seen.

Fortunately the blackness of night had preceded the arrival of the gale by many minutes and the hundreds of people who were in the streets at the time of that hour had scurried to shelter in hallways and other places where the tons of falling debris could not reach them. A search that lasted for two hours was made by the police service from the West 100th street station but they could not find a single person who had been injured.

Trees Uprooted in Central Park.  
Beyond the Drive the force of the wind lessened somewhat, or else the gale uplifted and sought a higher level. In Central Park, at least, the storm had lost at least half of its force and was able only to uproot a dozen trees. Two of these fell over the Central Park wall into Fifth Avenue and twenty or more were torn up in Mount Morris Park.

The French cruiser involved an excellent target for the gale as it whipped down the river, blowing out of the south-west and most of them on deck. Some time ago she had been caught about the tropics, and for that reason had been fitted with an odd arrangement of canvas and other material that stretched out above the main deck completely about the ship.

The awning was fastened tightly above and heavy ropes pulled it so taut when they were fastened to the ship's deck that her captain recently told officers and men of an American man of war that "nothing but tornado could tear the sun protection loose."

The awnings provided an excellent flying spot for the wind, which lifted the cruiser high enough in the water to ward off the worst of the wind. Her crew had been waiting for just such a set of sailing conditions as this.

On the Rocks in a Jiffy.  
Then the wind pushed with a mighty force, and the cruiser glided along as the wind tugged under her keel. She was set on all sides, and within less than a minute and a half the wondering crowd aboard the river heard the rocks grating beneath her hull.

Gently, almost without even a slight rocking, the cruiser slipped up on the rocks and stuck fast. The engines finally were set to going, but the cruiser was tight. She did not budge. Boats put out from American vessels to see if the manning them could help the apparently imperiled Frenchman.

The American boats started up the river and the wind caught them. Only

## Germans Are Forcing Russians Into Army

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Vladivostok, dated Sunday, says the Germans already are conscripting Russians on a small scale.

"According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czechoslovakians," says the despatch, "German flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death."

"These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by twenty Germans or Magyars to every sixty Russians."

## TANKER SUNK AT BARNEGAT, 7 DIE

Haze Enables U-Boat to Torpedo Frederic R. Kellogg 10 Miles From Shore.

## TWO NAVAL MEN LOST

Vessel Founders Within Five Minutes—Survivors Picked Up and Landed.

A haze that veiled floating objects only a few miles away materially favored the German submarine that torpedoed the American tank steamship Frederic R. Kellogg—originally reported as the Henry S. Kellogg—ten miles off Barnegat at 6:15 o'clock Tuesday evening and prevented the tanker's lookouts from glimpsing either the U-boat or the torpedo.

Hydroplane patrols aloft off the coast could see nothing through the midsummer mist lying low on the sea and the submarine had the game all her own way. The engine room of the Kellogg is aft, as in most tankers, and the torpedo blew it to bits, killing four men and driving the rest of the ship's company nearly all of whom were at dinner, to the open decks. Three other men were drowned.

The Kellogg foundered stern first in less than five minutes. The stern lifeboat was destroyed and all hands took to the two other lifeboats, one equipped with a motor, that they launched with difficulty. Several men who tarried to save belongings leaped into the sea and gained the lifeboats after a hard swim from the swirl created by the tanker as she vanished under the sea.

Dory as a Decoy.  
The submarine came up to take a look at her work about 300 yards from the drifting lifeboats, and several of the survivors said that she had lashed alongside her periscope the wreck of a dory that they surmised she used as a decoy. She submerged a few minutes after her commander found out what he wanted to know.

It was the intention of the survivors to steer for the coast, with the motorboat towing the other lifeboat, but the motor was out of order, so a leg of mutton sail was rigged and the boat, towing the lifeboat, whose occupants used the sails to help it along, laid a course for Barnegat.

Two hours later, while it was still light, the survivors sighted a coastwise steamship, which had been on the lookout for submarines, having received warning of their activity off New Jersey and Long Island. Officers on the bridge of the coastwise liner, from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York, saw the lifeboats and did not go to their assistance immediately. They feared that a U-boat might be lurking near under screen of the lifeboats, so they steered around, and finally becoming convinced that the lifeboats held real castaways they took all hands aboard and landed them yesterday morning at an Atlantic port. Several were in bad shape because of their hard fight to escape being drawn into the vortex of the foundering tanker.

Victims of Attack.  
The dead are: William Stillman, naval cadet, 25, who leaves a wife at 215 Commonwealth avenue, Shelton, Conn.; Chester C. Collier, naval cadet, 21, 44 South Fifth avenue, Long Branch, N. J.; Samuel L. Johnson, second engineer, 42, of this city; Joseph Kramer, third engineer, 45, Norway; Francisco de Louza, 47, meat boy, Lisbon, and one fireman and one oiler, names not ascertained.

It is said that the two cadets were drowned while making an effort to save some things from their cabin. Capt. C. H. White of the Kellogg, who was at dinner when the torpedo struck, said that the ship was in the middle of the bridge, saw nothing of submarine or torpedo and that none of the lookouts reported anything unusual in the aspect of the placid and misty sea.

The Kellogg was new, of 7,127 gross tons, and was bound for Boston from Tampa with 70,000 barrels of oil. She was valued at more than \$1,000,000 and was owned by the Pan-American Petroleum and Transportation Company, with offices at 120 Broadway.

A British transport that arrived at an Atlantic port Tuesday had a brief duel off Fire Island Monday with a U-boat.

## U. S. BREAKS ALL RELATIONS WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

Moscow Consul Departs as Lenin's Words Act as War Declaration.

SOVIETS' THREATS FAIL

French and English Diplomatic Corps Saved by Swedish Aid.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States has severed all connections with the Bolsheviks and even the consular representatives which this Government has maintained in Moscow have abandoned their duties since August 5.

Official report has reached the State Department from the American Minister to Sweden that the Swedish Foreign Office has informed him that on August 5 the Swedish Consul-General at Moscow took temporary charge of American as well as English and Japanese interests.

## Declaration of War.

The State Department has received several telegrams from American Consul-General Poole at Moscow concerning the declaration of war on the Allies by Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, and other recent events. One of the telegrams, similar in character to a previous message received through other channels, states that on July 29 Lenin declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian Republic and the allied Powers.

Because of this the diplomatic representative in Moscow of Great Britain and the consular representatives of France, Italy and the United States visited the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and inquired if Lenin's declaration should not be considered a declaration of war, involving the rupture of de facto relations and the departure of the consuls.

Tchitcherine said that it need not be so understood, that it was a state of defense rather than a state of war, and that the Government desired to continue its relations with the Bolsheviks, as it did with Germany under analogous circumstances.

## Demand of Consuls.

The Consuls demanded that to be acceptable any explanation must be publicly made by the head of the Government. The foreign representatives also stated that the question was inseparable from that of the departure of the members of the former military mission. After having agreed to facilitate the departure of these persons in accordance with international law the Government, they said, had raised absolutely inadmissible objections. The foreign representatives also stated that they could not see in this attitude anything but confirmation of Lenin's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherine said he would give a reply within three days.

## TO INCREASE ARGENTINE NAVY

President Irigoyen Asks Appropriation of \$80,000,000.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 14.—President Irigoyen has asked the Argentine Congress to adopt a law appropriating \$80,000,000 to increase the size of the navy.

The first additions are to be cruisers of the latest design, submarines and hydroplanes.

## Continued on Second Page.

## "SUN Was First Paper to Get Smokes Across"

WRITING TO A SUN TOBACCO Fund contributor, Sergeant Theodore Curry, Fourth Infantry, says:

"Will you please convey my sincere thanks to the donor of the box of smokes that contained this card? I assure you that they arrived opportunely and were gratefully appreciated."

"The boys are strong for THE SUN Tobacco Fund, and it is gratifying to us New Yorkers to know that THE SUN was the first newspaper to get the smokes over."

To-night's the night of the big Washington Heights block party for the fund. The event takes place in 187th street between Audubon and Amsterdam avenues. Take a Fort George bus (transferring at 168th street if necessary) or the Broadway subway to either 181st or 191st streets. See page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## Ludendorff's Threats Force Austrian Aid

GENEVA, Aug. 14.—Twenty divisions of troops (250,000 men) were demanded of Germany's allies by Gen. Ludendorff during the retreat from the Marne, according to the Democrat, which received the news from German sources. Austria-Hungary, fused, but after Gen. Ludendorff had made threats Vienna sent two divisions (25,000) to the western front.

For this reason the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed recently.

## NEW U.S.-BRITISH PACT, IS REPORT

Discussion of Defensive and Offensive Alliance Said to Be Pending.

## READING CONSIDERS IT

Washington Says American Policy Would Prohibit Such a Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—According to the Evening News, Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, who is here on a visit, will discuss with Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, certain proposals for a closer Anglo-American cooperation both during the war and afterward. The newspaper states that the proposals involve an offensive and defensive alliance in which the cooperation of other democratic nations will be welcomed.

Lord Reading's visit, however, has mainly to do with certain financial adjustments connected with the affairs of the United States of responsibility for loans to allied nations heretofore borne by Great Britain, the Evening News says, and with the conclusion of negotiations for certain foreign loans in which the United States, Great Britain and France are to participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It was stated authoritatively today that the subject of a British-American offensive and defensive alliance never has been discussed or even suggested. The understanding here is that Lord Reading's visit to London is for personal reasons only and that the question was inseparable from that of the departure of the members of the former military mission. After having agreed to facilitate the departure of these persons in accordance with international law the Government, they said, had raised absolutely inadmissible objections. The foreign representatives also stated that they could not see in this attitude anything but confirmation of Lenin's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherine said he would give a reply within three days.

Any sort of political alliance with a foreign nation would be contrary to American traditions, and officials of President Wilson's Administration have been careful always to insist on the nothing of the kind is involved in the participation of the United States in the world war as a belligerent of the nations fighting Prussian autocracy.

## WHOLE VILLAGE RUINED.

The whole village is similarly ruined. A pathetic sight is the old church, a mere heap of rubble, with the steeple and masonry intact. On either side of the shattered altar were two life size figures of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, both intact.

Even as I stood there a stream of bullets from a machine gun somewhere to the east whirled wickedly against the fragments of the altar, throwing splinters of wood and stone in a shower.

Not a house in the town remains intact, few being anything more than heaps of rubble, with skeleton beams. The only sign of life in the village was the swallows, which streamed and whirled about the ruins of the church, where the Americans fought.

## Continued on Second Page.

## LUDENDORFF ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS RESERVES

Mechanics and Miners Called to Fill Up Ranks.

By the Associated Press.  
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 13 (delayed).—The anxiety of the Germans concerning the depletion of their reserves appears to be confirmed by a document signed by Gen. Ludendorff, a copy of which was captured among other papers in the recent fighting.

"The state of our resources in men and the economic situation in the interior," says the document, "oblige us to send back to the fighting forces all the men of the armed service."

The document prescribes the destination for all the men of this service then employed in the rear and adds:

"The high command desires above everything to restore the infantry reserve."

Prisoners belonging to forty-nine different garrisons in Germany give confirmation of the extent of this manpower crisis, showing that the garrisons had been largely depleted by calls from the front and that numbers of others had been gathered up from the rear that they were sent to the front. Some of them were sent to the front as "Kamerad." Some of them tried to play dirty tricks after showing signs of surrender and when they saw that they were not being punished they were sent back to the front.

"Those who didn't run up their hands and came running toward us with their usual 'Kamerad.' Some of them tried to play dirty tricks after showing signs of surrender and when they saw that they were not being punished they were sent back to the front. Some of them were sent to the front as 'Kamerad.' Some of them tried to play dirty tricks after showing signs of surrender and when they saw that they were not being punished they were sent back to the front."

## BRITISH PUSH LINES WITHIN MILE OF BRAY

Germans Seem Determined to Hold High Ground Near Meulle.

WURTEMBURGERS SUFFER

One Division So Depleted That It Is Withdrawn—Three More Remain.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14.—Quiet continues on the British sector of the battle front. Last night in fighting north of the Somme our troops pushed their lines forward slightly on a line running east of Etinehem to a mile west of Bray, thence northward to a point east of Bernancourt.

The Germans are evidently determined to hold the high ground south and southwest of Meulle if they can. In recent battles we have not attacked that town.

Apparently the Twenty-seventh Wurtemberg Division, which attacked the British north of the Somme on August 6, suffered so severely that it had to be withdrawn. It is believed that three other Wurtemberg divisions remain in the German line, but there is our advance.

## Night Passes Quietly.

South of the Somme the night passed quietly except for artillery fire and airplane activity. The Germans shelled Framerville and Vauvillers heavily at intervals. Enemy airplanes were active in the darkness both along the front lines and in the back area.

I was at Chilly today, going there by way of Celles, over the German built bridge which spans the river there. The former iron bridge lies in midstream. This village is extraordinarily well placed for defensive purposes. The north and west portion of the village is a valley which breaks down to a plain in sudden jagged banks which were everywhere honeycombed with dugouts and machine guns. The latter were placed in the most formidable positions.

Chilly is only a ghost of its former self. There has been lost a brigade of Canadian cavalry was stationed in the town. I looked for the building in which the cavalry officers formerly assembled for their conferences and found it would be a poor place for any sort of a meeting now. The walls were pierced by the shells and the roof, though fairly intact, was full of holes and tilted askew like a hat on a tipsy head.

## Whole Village Ruined.

The whole village is similarly ruined. A pathetic sight is the old church, a mere heap of rubble, with the steeple and masonry intact. On either side of the shattered altar were two life size figures of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, both intact.

Even as I stood there a stream of bullets from a machine gun somewhere to the east whirled wickedly against the fragments of the altar, throwing splinters of wood and stone in a shower.

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## Continued on Second Page.

## AMERICAN INGENUITY FOILS GAS ATTACK AT VESLE RIVER

Our Men, Finding Masks Ruined by Water, Refuse to Retreat and Hold Position by Sending Small Squads Back for New Supply.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.  
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14.—Desperate fighting between the German and American soldiers continues along the high banks of the swiftly running Vesle River, and with varying fortunes. Detachments of Americans which crossed the river on pontoon bridges at Flines have stoutly held their positions on the northern bank.

Among the leaders of these detachments who have been commended for bravery are Capt. William S. Williams of Philadelphia and Capt. Lynch and Lieut. Lennart. Upon getting across the Americans were met by fumes from gas shells, a situation that was made difficult by reason of the fact that many of the American gas masks had been made useless by contact with the water of the Vesle. Instead of retreating, however, the Americans went back in twos and threes for a new supply of masks. In this way they were able to hold their positions.

Private O'Neill of Pittsburgh got his ambulance over the river, but it was blown up by an enemy shell. At great risk to himself he immediately returned to the opposite shore and got another ambulance. This time he got safely over. One Pennsylvania captain and twenty men were surrounded by a group of enemy machine gunners, but by desperate fighting the Americans cleaned out the Germans and held their position.

## DEFEAT SCARE GERMAN PEOPLE IN OLD TRENCHES

Morale of Population and Army Badly Shaken by Allied Victories.

FEELING IN RHINE CITIES

Government Making Strong Effort to Stiffen Backbone of Nation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Aug. 14.—Despatches from Holland tell with great detail of the cumulative effect upon the German people of the retreat from the Marne and the retirement of Gen. von Hutier's army before Gen. Haig's stroke on the Somme. Mondtvider front. The collapse of the first-Litovsk treaty, with the corresponding threat to German ambitions in Russia, has added to the depression.

The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail says a neutral correspondent just returned from Germany reports that the admission in the official army report that the British and French had forced their way into the German lines produced a remarkable outburst of feeling in the Rhine cities. He adds that not even fear of the ubiquitous police spies could prevent explosions of anger and apprehension. He said:

"The pessimists had everything their own way, and attempts to check the wave of despair were futile. Orders were issued throughout the country to public authorities, the press, theatres and directors of orchestras to make every effort to restore public confidence, and an usual the Government agents went about explaining that much blacker nights had overshadowed Germany at different periods of the war and persistently repeated their stock argument that the German people had not been invaded and that allied countries had faced far greater losses without a whimper."

## People Fear Ruin.

"In some places, notably Metz, quarrels arose between Prussian and South German troops, and it is significant that even the Socialist press now warns the people that they must hold fast and that if they fail to do so absolute ruin will be their portion."

The Westfälische Zeitung says, "In the west events have taken a serious turn and it is impossible to deny that in many circles the news has had a disheartening effect. A campaign must be made by our statements to define our war aims."

In the small towns near the Dutch border the military bands have been ordered to play twice daily in the market square. The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent says: "That all is not well with the spirit of the German people and that fatalism and pessimism, resignation, which have been the subject of so many speeches, really exist in a serious form is shown by the efforts of the military authorities to turn the effects of the defeat in the west to their own use."

"If there were not something seriously wrong with the home front and to a lesser degree with the morale of the army the German military command certainly would not have permitted full recognition of the defeat to be trumpeted abroad to the factious through the press. Obviously this was done to stir up the people at home to discredit all non-Pan-German elements, and also to arouse the rank and file in and out of the army to a sterner realization of the seriousness of the situation."

"The powers that be recognize only too clearly now that the people, so long fed with hopes of an early decisive victory, must be made aware of the desperate nature of the struggle. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the depressed feeling at home has had serious effect in the army. I have a good ground to believe there were very serious disturbances among the troops retreating from the Marne, and that these troops had to be dealt with in the sternest way."

## WILSON TO VISIT EUROPE?

Statement of French Deputy Is Not Verified in Official Channels.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—According to a statement of Deputy Maurice Bismont, appearing in the Journal today, President Wilson will make a visit to Europe and Paris.

The Temps says that neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs nor the American Embassy has been advised of any intention of the President to cross the Atlantic.

## Germans Fight Desperately to Stop Advance of Allied Forces.

AUSTRALIANS IN BRAY

Foe Driven to Plemont on Old Hindenburg Battle Line.

FIGHT ON 85 MILE FRONT

Gas Shells Being Used in Effort to Drive British From Morlancoeur.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Reports reached the British capital today that the French under Gen. Humbert had entered Lassigny, at the southern end of the Plemont battle front. This town has been the objective of the French forces for the last three days, and while its occupation has not been officially confirmed the unofficial announcement generally is accepted by the military critics as news of an accomplished fact.

The French forces already had cleared the massif, or ridge, to the south and west of the town and in the official announcements yesterday it was stated that with the massif in the possession of the French the Germans would find their position in the town itself untenable.

The French also captured Ribecourt today. This town is on the Vesle River, a short distance west of the point at which the old Hindenburg line crossed the river. Ribecourt is on the Novon road, six and a quarter miles southwest of that town.

With Lassigny and Ribecourt in French hands it is not considered likely that Noyon can long hold out. Already the roads leading into that town are commanded by the French guns and its evacuation is momentarily expected.

Germans Forced to Retire.  
In the northern area of the battlefield, where the British, Americans and Australians are fighting together on the allied side, the Germans have evacuated their positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puleux-au-Mont and Bueuquey. All these towns are in the region north of Albert. East of Meteren in Flanders the British line was advanced slightly, while east of Vieux-Berquin, to the south of Meteren, British patrols pushed their lines forward. German counter attacks in this sector were repulsed.

The Australians are now in possession of the western outskirts of Bray and Strehlen, which gives the British guns command of the Somme River to the southwest. The Australians also cleared the Germans out of Cateaux Wood.

All along the front of approximately eighty-five miles, from the Lys Valley in the north to the Oise, there were artillery duels during the day and night. In Flanders there was no result of the which was to bring back prisoners in this enterprise both sides were successful.

With the advance of the French and their seizure of the heights along the Oise the Germans have retired to Plemont, a mile southeast of Lassigny, where the Germans have occupied positions already prepared and are offering strong resistance to a further French gain in this section close to Plemont. The French have taken possession of a part of the Thiescourt plateau and now hold the southern part.

## Enemy Fights Stubbornly.

German resistance has greatly increased in the neighborhood of Noyon, due to the German determination to hold that base as long as possible. The German defenders have a tremendous advantage here, due to the nature of the ground and to the impenetrable wooded ravines, which offer a host of machine gun "centres of resistance." The French troops are compelled to worm in and out among the hills and gullies, reducing one machine gun group at a time.

The Germans anticipated the present situation long ago and are strongly prepared to resist attack. Some of the machine guns are in all but impenetrable positions, so placed that the guns can continue the fighting until the attackers are sufficiently close to bayonet them. The Germans have orders to resist until killed and these orders are being carried out with a fanaticism that has been the cause of the French being compelled to fight not only with great bravery, but with consummate skill as well.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties the French fought steadily ahead, their line now being 800 yards northeast of Gury, and to the edge of Loges Wood.

According to the German official report all French attacks in the Lassigny section "broke down" as usual.

## Artillery More Active.

The Associated Press correspondent writes from the British Army in France in describing conditions on the Somme battle front says:

"Various small artillery concentrations have sprung up during the last few hours and are now raising in firing on some points within the British lines, such as Vauvillers, Framerville, Proisy,